DEVELOPMENT **(194 .) Department**

Ms. **SERIES.**

Passed
JPA

G.O. No. 3279

Dated 27-7-44

[Despatch Abstract.]

INDUSTRIES - Sericulture - Subordinate Staff - Training of graduates and non-graduates - Payment of stipends to trainees - Sanctioned.

Industries — Sericulture — Govt Silk Filature, Kollegal — Water Supply

Papers Recorded

D.O. 32010 D/43 - 1 D/12.10.43 Draft I Dear Dr.
~~D.O. 25030 D/43 - 6~~ 32010

Sub: Industries - Sericulture Govt of Sikh States, Kollegal - Water Supply

Ref: your D.O. 229 7D/43 dt 3.10.43

In the copy of Feychaud's report sent with the D.O. cited it has been stated that the quality of water available from the two bore wells has not been satisfactory, that experiments to improve the quality of water by mixing it with lime have not proved successful and that other sources of water supply will have to be found. I am to enquire what you propose to do for the supply of water required for reeling silk

( )

J. M. Khaleeli Esq ICS
Dy Sec.

12/10/43

DT/JJ

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
ADDITIONAL UNDER SECRETARY
15 NOV 1943
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

No. 45A-D/43.

37817

Office of the Director of Industries & Commerce, Madras, Dated 12th Novr. 1943.

My dear Khan,

Sub: Industries - Sericulture - Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal - Water supply.-

Ref: Your D.O.No.32010-D/43-1, dated 12th October 1943.

--

I have received from the Director of King Institute, Guindy, a report embodying the results of the tests conducted by his Chemist in regard to the softening of water at the Silk Filatures. The report shows that the temporary hardness in the water can be removed successfully. It has also been reported that definite instructions have already been given to the Chief Foreman of the Filatures for softening the water. I have asked the General Manager, Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal to make arrangements for treating the water as suggested by the Chemist and report to me before the end of this month the progress achieved in this direction. I have also asked the General Manager to use the water in the tank in the vicinity of the Filatures in respect of a set of basins and to report results before the end of this month.

Further, I am awaiting a report from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore whose assistance has been sought in the matter. A final report will be sent to Government as soon as the results of these experiments are known.

Yours sincerely,

S.A.M.Khan, Esq., I.C.S.,
Additional Under Secretary
to Government,
Development Department,
Madras.

4

3201DS/43

Dev Dept

To Addl. A.S.

submitted for perusal.

The report promised at 'A' on p 3 above may be awaited till 7-12-43.

18.11.43

18.11.43

By messenger
I am ... 1
to S ... 18.11
The ... is
requested
by ...

C.F 32 (a).

17333D/44

Department

From (Name) A. Khaleeli Esq., I.C.S.,

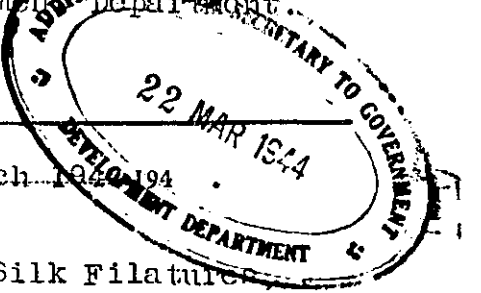
Designation Director of Industries and Commerce,

Station Chepauk, Madras.

Received Registered

To

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department.



Enclosures:

No. 456-D/43 dated 19th March 1944.

Sir.

Sub:- Sericulture - Government Silk Filature, Kollegal - Water Supply.

Ref:- Government Memo.No.32010-D/43-5, dated 17th February 1944.

Mr. S.C. Pillai of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, who made an investigation into the question of the treatment of borewell water, has submitted his report, a copy of which is enclosed, as also copies of letters from Mr. Banerji and Dr. Subramaniam as also Mr. Peychaud's letter on the subject. From a perusal of para 2 of the report, it will be noticed that Mr. Pillai considers that, thanks to his experiments and his study of the behaviour of silk moth, something so far unknown has been found viz., that the real difficulty with the borewell water at Kollegal is its high alkalinity mainly due to the alkaline carbonates. Mr. Chou had already put us wise in this matter months ago vide my D.O. letters

No.777-D/42, dated 17-5-43 and No.456-D/43, dated 23-5-43. It is difficult for me therefore to join in the chorus of praise. Apart from this the results achieved by Mr. Pillai cannot be considered as in any way conclusive. The Sulphuric acid treatment of water, tried on an experimental measure, is said to have improved the quality of the silk reeled at the Filature; but this treatment is yet to be tried on a factory scale. Further experiments are considered necessary to establish the results obtained not only in the improvement of the silk but also on the effect of water on the reelers hands, pipes, boilers etc. Its effect on the tensile strength of the silk produced has also to be examined. The question of the availability of sulphuric acid in sufficient quantities for the purpose is another important point to be considered, besides the costly recurring expenditure involved in getting supplies of sulphuric acid. The General Manager considers that 1½ gallons of pure sulphuric acid will be required every day and sulphuric acid is in short supply now. The quality of borewell water often changes as pumping is continued. The alkalinity and hardness of water never remain constant. It has not also been established what the alkalinity is due to. More extensive chemical analysis of the borewell water is therefore necessary.

After giving the most careful thought to the problem, I am convinced that no solution lies this way. I am therefore of the view that the best permanent arrangement would be to supply Cauvery water to the Filatures. Accordingly I am having estimates prepared and shall report to Government in the matter as early as I can.

Director of Industries & Commerce.

MVS/20-3.

Copy of letter dated 12th February 1944 from Mr. B.N.Banerji Officer in charge of the Department of Biochemistry. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

I have great pleasure in forwarding herewith the report of work done by Mr. S.C. Pillai on Kollegal bore well water. He seems to have found out the cause of trouble with bore well water and its prevention with sulphuric acid treatment. The whole procedure adopted before, appears to have been wrong, and I feel after a thorough discussion of the position with him, that the correct ionic constituent of the borewell water has to be found out. The elements that give rise to gum spots on the silk have to be eliminated in the best way possible This requires a thorough chemical examination of the soluble constituents of borewell water as also determination of the correct acidity and alkalinity for a number of days. Sulphuric acid has been recommended and is being used for remedying alkalinity of the bore well water as it has been found out that the trouble is not due to hardness of water but due to the alkaline constituents present in water that attacked or deposited itself on the silk during the process of reeling and other operations. Treatment using oxalic acid, acetic acid or even substances like colloidal iron or higher metals have to be tried and then its effect on the removal of alkaline elements present in bore well water is found out. Anyway if you happen to pass Bangalore in the near future, we shall be very glad to discuss the whole position ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ with you which it is not possible to write in a letter like this. Anyway I am glad to forward to you his report which shows an attack on the problem from a different angle and improvement of the product than it has ~~xxxxxx~~ been hitherto possible.

Copy of letter dated 14th March 1944 from Prof. V. Subramanyan, Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Ref:- My letter No.3113/14, dated 2-3-44.

--

Sub:- Treatment of the borewell water at the Silk Filature, Kollegal - Further action to be taken.

I have already addressed you a letter on the subject. I enclose herewith a copy for your immediate reference. Judging from the results already obtained and the reports furnished by Mr. Peychaud, we have to conclude that the problem of treating Kollegal water has been practically solved. The solution though, quite unexpected, has proved to be an extremely important one and offers scope for immediate application. From the last letter that was received from Mr. Peychaud, it would appear that he is anxious to start the treatment as early as possible, but he has not heard anything from you on the subject. We have also not heard anything and we rather think that it is due to your being away on tour and busy with other work. As the problem under reference is one of considerable practical importance and as we are already interested in seeing the application of the findings, I do hope that it will be possible to arrange for a visit to Kollegal at least by about the middle of next week. I will be away from the station towards the end of this week and possibly early next week and hence my suggestion that we could proceed to Kollegal by about the middle of next week. From the reports that I have received, silk of such very fine quality (such as not previously produced in India) can be prepared by treating the water in the manner suggested by us. According to a preliminary estimate, this would mean an addition of a return of a lakh or so of rupees per annum to the Government revenue.

Trusting that it will be possible for us to meet at any early date and to make arrangements for starting the treatment on a big scale.

---

p.t.o.

Copy of letter from Prof. V. Subrahmanyan, dated 2nd March 1944

I have just returned to Bangalore after a rather prolonged absence at Ahmedabad and Delhi on other work and hasten to endorse Mr. S.C. Pillai's report on the treatment of the bore well water at the Government Silk Filature, Kollegal.

The experiments conducted by Mr. Pillai have revealed how the formation of sticky silk with hard gum spots can be completely eliminated. A useful amount of high grade silk has actually been produced after using water treated according to the procedure proposed by Mr. Pillai. I am pretty hopeful that he has struck on the right solution.

Strangely enough his solution has proved to be the opposite of a treatment which was first considered to be necessary. Hardness is apparently secondary to the presence of free bicarbonate of alkali (together with some carbonate) which has a solvent action on silk gum.

We can more or less picture the mode of action of the alkali; but the really important thing is to carry out more extensive trials to confirm the elimination of hard gum spots. We will then be on perfectly safe ground.

I can quite appreciate the possible desire of yourself and Mr. R. Peychaud to give early effect to any practical finding, so I would suggest that if it suits you, we can meet at an early date at Kollegal, satisfy ourselves about the findings and then consider the arrangements for large scale extension. If you could kindly give me some notice Mr. Pillai and I will keep ourselves ready to join you if you are proceeding by road. I would personally prefer a week end as that will involve less dislocation of my work at this end.

Before concluding, I wish to point out that the actual cost of treatment will work out much cheaper than Mr. Pillai's evaluation would suggest. Mr. Pillai has cited the price of pure sulphuric acid whereas the commercial acid which costs about 2 annas a pound should do equally well.

I do not know whether they have now got some sulphuric acid at Kollegal, but if so required, we could take some acid with us from Bangalore. Messrs. Parry and Co., or the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers can supply any quantity which Kollegal may subsequently require.

Hoping to meet you at an early date and with kind regards.

Copy of letter dated 14th March 1944 from Prof. V. Subrahmanyan

In continuation of my letter No.3261/14 of even date it occurs to me that the Government can take a patent for the treatment proposed by us for the Kollegal bore well water. The process presents certain novel features and may well be applicable for the treatment of waters in other filatures in different parts of the country. If the Madras Government are interested, they could, after taking out a patent, sell the rights to the other Provinces or States within the country.

In such enquiries, the position of scientist who evolves the solution is rather an important one. There should be the necessary recognition and reward in case of work of real practical value is turned out. In this particular case, the Government's appreciation should be all the more because the solution offered is a very simple and to my mind, a comparatively inexpensive one.

In India one of the discouraging features about the lot of the scientist is that he is generally underpaid and treated as a

sort of hack for routine work. There have been very few cases of recognition or appreciation of any good work done. It is only quite recently that there has been the recognition that scientists can do a few things and particularly in the field of applied science. A few new scientific processes have been developed and sold to the industrial concerns with advantage both to the industry and the scientists concerned. If science has to be successfully applied in India, there should be many more such cases, so that the young and bright men coming out of the universities will feel that if they do something useful, there will be both adequate recognition and reward.

The above is one of the items that I would like to discuss with you when we meet at Bangalore or Kollegal at an early date.

Copy of letter dated 18th February 1944 from Hon. R. Peychaud, General Manager, Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report sent by Mr. S.C. Pillai of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, regarding the results of the experiments carried on for improving the quality of silk reeled in the borewell water. The results obtained as I told you in Madras were satisfactory, and I must congratulate Mr. S.C. Pillai on the care and hard work he put in to obtain the results he did. I feel certain that with acid treatment most of our difficulties will be removed. On the 8th Feb.1944 under No.717-SF/43, a letter was addressed to the Director of Industries indenting for 20 gallons of sulphuric acid. From the experiments carried on I think something like a gallon and half of pure sulphuric acid will be necessary for treating the water daily and I consider the indent of 20 gallons not sufficient.

10

I will be highly obliged if you can arrange to obtain and have sent to us by passenger train as early as possible 50 gallons of concentrated sulphuric acid. This matter may be treated as most urgent as every day our silk is ruined through reeling it in bad water.

As soon as the Sulphuric acid arrives I will ask Mr. Pillai to come over here again for a few days to instruct us as to the best method of mixing sulphuric acid with the water required for the filature. He promised to do this when he was last here. I am also enclosing for your information Mr. Pillai's bill of expenses which of course I am passing.

MVS/21-3.

MVSG
21/3

there was some phosphthalein alkalinity too. While the unsatisfactory and even worse results obtained with water treated with lime and soda ash could then be explained, further experiments are conducted by adding suitable quantities of lime alone, soda ash alone and both together in certain proportions, to the bore well water, in order to establish that the presence of alkaline carbonates in the water is detrimental to silk reeling. They dissolve the silk gum and cause hard gum spots in the reeling process and make the fibre brittle.

Mr. Peychaud took great interest in the foregoing observations and he brought me an old French book by L. Vignon (1870 or so), and kindly drew my attention to an interesting and important observation recorded in that book on silk and silk worms. The moth inside the cocoons comes out by the aid of two or three drops of alkaline secretion which dissolves the silk gum and parts the threads. The behaviour of the silk moth thus warns the use of any alkaline solution for silk reeling purposes.

It became evident, both from the special experiments and from what the silk moth has to teach us, that the real difficulty with the bore well water at kollegal is its high alkalinity, mainly due to the alkaline carbonates.

3. On the morning of the 1st February, further comparative trials were carried out with the bore well water after correcting its alkalinity. The alkalinity of the water was brought down to the level of alkalinity of the Cauvery water. To about 50 gallons of the bore-well water was added 37.5 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid (at the rate of 0.75 c.c. of acid for a gallon of water) which was roughly calculated to bring down the alkalinity to the desired level. The following observations were made.

	Volume of N/50 acid taken by 100 c.c. of the experimental water sample
The Cauvery river water	8.9 c.c.
The untreated bore well water	37.0 c.c.
The treated bore well water (with 0.75 c.c. of con. H_2SO_4 per gallon of water)	9.0 c.c.

Two basins were worked with the treated bore well water and next two basins with the Cauvery river water. Even as the silk was being reeled, the striking improvement with acid treated water was clearly seen.

"Kilchas" from the different silk lands were prepared and carefully examined and tested. Some of the finer tests were carried out by Mr. Peychaud himself who observed that silks reeled with the Cauvery water and the the borewell water were practically indistinguishable.

The results of Serimeter test conducted by the technical staff of the Filature were as follows (as they were presented to Mr. Pillai):--

Kolchas'	Treated borewell water. Tenacity	Elasticity	Kilchas	The Cauvery river water. Tenacity	Elastic
A1 G4. 6½	114	168	A3 6,6½	128	228
	120.	187		103	180
	108	127		128	216
	119	06		112	196
	115	08		98	216
				105	187
	107	79		120	179
	110	85		105	180
A2 6½ G	113	38		124	216
	126	00		115	190
	96	98		106	202
	125	16		112	197
		77		115	206
	114	86		110	187
	106	80		103	190
	115	05		108	3[illegible]
				1790	

Investigation into the character and composition of the borewell
at the Government Silk Filature, Kollegal, and its treatment for
ing silk.

In response to the letter Nom.717-SF/43 dated 24th January, 194
om Mr. R.Peychaud, General Manager, Government Silk Filature, Kollega
.S.C.Pillai proceeded to Kollegal on the morning of 28th January
44. He arrived there in the evening of that day. He met Mr.Peycha
nd Mr.V.A.Kannan, the Assistant Manager of the Filature, and dis-
ssed the whole position.

The following account is based on the useful discussion Mr.P
d with Messrs.Peychaud and Kannan and on the experimental work ca
it at the Filature for about ten days.

Experiments were started on the morning of 29th January. The
periments were so designed as to collect accurate information on th
ollowing points.

1. Is the hardness of the borewell water really the factor that
ffects the quality of the reeled silk? If so, in what way?

2. If, however, the hardness of water is not fundamentally res-
onsible for the adverse effect on the silk, what is actually there
n the composition of the water to produce the characteristic hard
um spots on the silk reeled? According to the authorities at
ollegal, sticky silk with very hard gum spots on it is the outstand-
ng difficulty.

3. On the strength of experimental evidence that might be col-
ected as to the mechanism of the development of hard gum spots,
hat is the practical method of treating the water for reeling good
uality silk?

4. Occurrence of blisters on and eventual eating away of the
kin of reelers' hands.

1. On 29th January and 31st January (30th January was a holiday
oliday for the Filature, being Sunday), extensive trials were
arried out with the water in order to determine the effect of its
ardness on the quality of silk. The experiments were conducted on
a fairly large scale (with about 470 gallons of water in the small
ank near the Filature No.1); the water was softened to varying
xtents, by adding suitable quantities of lime and soda ash. Sodium
luminate was also added to facilitate flocculation. Sand filtration
of the water was also adopted. Even when the total hardness of the
ater (as determined by the soap method) was brought down to about
6 parts per 100,000 which hardness was even a little less than that of
the Cauvery river water, it was observed that the quality of the silk
reeled in such a water did not improve at all, but it even went down
(in comparision with the untreated water) as judged by the special
tests carried out by Mr. Peychaud and his technical staff. Develop-
ment of hard gum spots on the silk still took place, and even to a
greater extent than with the untreated water.

Large scale experiments (for the whole filature) with
treated with lime had already been carried out for over 7 day
filature a few months before, at the suggestion of some speci
There was, however, no improvement over the untreated water.
lity of silk reeled with the treated water was found to be de
ly poor. The hard gum spots on the hanks persisted; the silk
to the touch and sticky and the thread appeared to be brittl
results of mechanical tests were also found unsatisfactory.
these and other observations it became apparent that there is
other factor at operation in the production of rough, sticky

with a view to throwing light on the nature of the
spots on the silk with the borewell water, further comparati
were carried out in the filature with water from the
. Careful observation revealed
those cooking and reeling basins containing the untr
water, considerable dissolution of sericin
place, those basins containing the Cauvery
not show up any appreciable dissolution of
itself that the peculiar behaviour of the
be traceable to the alkaline char
tank of N/50

Further experiments on the [illegible] sulphuric and hydrochloric acids were carried out till 8th February. On the afternoon of 9th February, a fairly large scale experiment on the above line was conducted. About 650 gallons of water (in the small tank near the Filature and in a few tubs) was treated with suitable quantity of concentrated sulphuric acid (the acid being allowed to drip into the tank as the water was pumped into it) and 52 basins were worked in the filature. Since the alkalinity of the treated water was reduced to a lesser extent than that of the Cauvery water, a further improvement in the quality of silk with the treated water over that with Cauvery water was seen, at any rate, with regard to gum spots and winding quality.

Acid treatment of the water for its alkalinity could not be carried out for the whole filature due to want of acid. On an experimental scale, however, during the six days (from 1st February to 7th Feb. 5th February was a Sunday) about 36 lbs. of silk was reeled with the acid treated water. The silk was found, by far, better than that produced with untreated borewell water, to some extent better than that with the tank water, and was comparable to that reeled with the Cauvery river water. Since the mechanism of development of hard gum spots was known, by careful adjustment of acid treatment, a certain quantity of silk even superior to that reeled with Cauvery water could be produced. Samples of these silk hanks have been taken to Bangalore for further studies.

Further careful studies on the principle of neutralisation of the alkalinity of the water and conversion and removal of alkaline carbonates from it for reeling silk probably enable the Kollegal authorities to produce quality silk possibly of the highest grade. Experiments have already shown that the hard gum spots on the silk and its sticky nature could be easily eliminated.

A few comparative trials with the borewell water treated with sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid in varying proportions have already been carried out at Koll gal. It was generally observed that the silk reeled with sulphuric acid treated water was a little better and brighter than that reeled with hydrochloric acid treated water. Other acids, especially the milder acids, such as oxalic and acetic acids might also be tried. At the same time, economic and other considerations have also to be borne in mind. The cost of sulphuric acid (supplied to the Institute by Parry & Co. a few months ago) is Rs.1-4-0 per lb; that of hydrochloric acid is Rs.1-8-0 per lb. The cost of oxalic acid supplied by a local firm sometime ago is Rs.10-12-0 per lb.; that of acetic acid is Rs.5-8-0 per lb.

During the period of experimental work at Kollegal, careful observations were carried out as to the effect of the acid treated water on the reelers' hands and on the cement works of the tanks as also the cooking and reeling basins. The water was not of course acidic since only its alkalinity was considerably reduced. No bad effect was seen during the period of observation. At any rate, further continued observations on the effects of the treated water, including its effects on the pipes and boilers, will have to be carried out. Special treatment tanks for silk reeling purposes may perhaps be set apart, and the effect of treatment may be watched for a few months at least before such water is extensively used for a variety of purposes. The efficiency or otherwise of the proposed treatment of water for the filature will also then be established. In the investigation of a problem of such urgent importance practice must of necessity often go hand in hand with theoretical considerations.

4. Blisters on the reelers' hands and the eventual eating away of the skin appears to be of common occurrence since it has been noticed in other filatures also. While the exact mode of its occurrence remains to be investigated, the use of tannic acid solution and sulphur ointment as a possible preventive measure, or, at any rate, for mitigating the adverse effects, is being tried at Kollegal.

From 2nd February, a few of the reelers, who joined the Filature more recently, have been advised to dip their hands in the basin containing 2% tannic acid solution 4 times a day. The basin has been kept at the entrance to the filature hall, and the workers use it as they proceed to start their work at 8-30 A.M. as they come out at 1 P.M. as the

again enter the filature hall at 2-P. after the interval, and again for the day as they leave the filature hall at 6-30 P.M.

The Sulphur ointment (containing 50% Sulphur and 50% yell vaseline) is distributed in the evening among those and other r for applying it to their hands as they go to bed. I [illegible] early to report on the efficacy of the above treatment for the hands. If, after a reasonable period, the tannic acid proves beneficial, the authorities may then go in for some cheap and natural sources of tannic acid for general treatment of the reelers' hands.

Mr. Pillai left Kollegal on 8th February 1944.

S.C. PILLAI.

Department of Biochemistry,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore; 9th February, 1944.

D.O. No. 32010/43-9 d 31.8.44

D. Brigadier Wolfe,

Issue 31.3.44

Sub: Silk Plants at Kollegal - Reeling of silk with acid treated water. - Tensile Strength of yarn.

In the course of the discussion on 23.2.44 which you had with the Textile Adviser to HE the Governor, you suggested that the acid treated silk reeled and let us know if the treatment had any deleterious effect on the Quality of the silk yarn. The DISC has under consideration the question of obtaining water from the Cauvery for reeling purposes in the factory, if the Quality of silk suffers by the alternative method of removing the alkalinity in the boiled off by acid treatment. I am to request that the results of the tests undertaken may be communicated to us as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Y.S.

31/3/44

31/3/44

30/3/44

To

Brigadier Wolfe,
Controller General of Disposals
Khalyabai Road.
New Delhi.

Copy to DISC.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(General)

G.O. No. 2568, 28th October 1939

Tax—Property tax—Revaluation of Government buildings during quinquennial revisions—Revised procedure—Ordered.

READ—the following papers :—

Memorandum to the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads), dated 30th January 1939, No. 496-C-39-1.

From the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads), dated 11th August 1939, No. 341-Ac.-39/G.R.

Order—No. 2568, P.W. (General), dated 28th October 1939.

A case has come to the notice of Government in which property tax on certain buildings was paid by the head of an office at rates based on their value prior to their revision at the quinquennial revaluation. It has been explained that these buildings were not borne on the Public Works Department Register of Buildings and that the Collector who got them revalued by the Executive Engineer for purposes of assessment did not communicate the revised valuation to the officer responsible for paying the tax. The Chairman of the Municipality who did not agree to the revaluation continued to collect taxes at the old rates and the head of the office, not knowing the revised valuation of the building, did not make any protest against the assessment.

2. The Government have carefully examined the procedure that is being followed at present in the matter of assessment of Government buildings to property tax and find that there is no defect in the system so far as buildings in charge of the Public Works Department are concerned. In order to ensure, however, that there is no room for the occurrence of any mistakes in the case of all Government buildings, whether borne on the Public Works Department Registers or not, the Government consider that some additional precaution is necessary.

His Excellency the Governor accordingly directs that the Executive Engineer who revalues the buildings should communicate to the heads of offices concerned who pay the property tax, the revised valuation amount fixed by him for the quinquennium simultaneously with his sending the revaluation statements to the municipality or the local body concerned, irrespective of the fact whether such revaluation involves reduction or increase in the existing assessments.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
,, the Accountant-General, Madras.
,, all other Heads of Departments.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat.

Dev Dept.

Memo No 32010 D/43-8 d 31-3-44

Sub Industries - Govt Sericulture College - Water Supply.

Ref from the DIGC, No 456 D/43 d 19.3.44

The Govt. consider that it would be best to get water from the river Cauvery if the cost as the proposal will be reasonable. If the cost is excessive, the alternative method of acid treatment of bore well water should be considered, provided the quality of the silk is not impaired in any way by this process. It has been suggested, in this connection, that the scheme to get the river water could be arranged to [Continue] with a Scheme 2

water supply Town down to River
~~a supply of water~~ to the Kollegal ~~Village~~, if
the additional expenditure can be met
by a contribution from the Kollegal Panchayat
Board. As electric power is now available,
it seems feasible to instal an electric
(to draw the water in a high level tank
pump near the river and to take the water
to both the factories and the Town by means of
pipes. The D.E.E is requested to correspond
the Panchayat Board in the matter and to
prepare the estimates accordingly, if the Board
is willing to share in the initial expenditure

D.E.E

30/4/44

31/5/44

31/5/44

PTO

25-4-
~~26-4-44~~

Insp. Depot

SUBJECT: _____

No. 46887/1/M&C&I-6

7-4-44

17/4/44

General Headquarters, India,

MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE BRANCH,

~~D.D.O.S. PROVISION~~

Office of C.G.I., Shahjahan Road,

~~Simla~~ New Delhi, the 11 April, 1944.

12

To

The Officer-in-Charge,
Ordnance Inspection Depot,
56, Moore House Barracks, Agram P.O.,
BANGALORE.

Sub:- Silk filatures at Kollegal - Reeling of silk with acid treated water - Tensile strength of yarn.

...

A copy of letter No.32010D/43-9, dated 31st March, 1944 from the Fourth Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras is forwarded herewith. Will you please inform the Fourth Adviser direct of any tests you have carried out.

BRIGADIER.
CONTROLLER GENERAL OF INSPECTION.

Copy with a copy of letter under reference to:-

Captain C.D.Peregrine,
Officer I/c., Raw Silk Inspection,
C/o Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle,
2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

The Fourth Adviser to H.E. The Governor of Madras,
C/o Development Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

RW: SD

C.F 32 (a).

Department

From (Name) A. Khaleeli Esq., I.C.S

Designation Director of Industries and Commerce,

Station Chepauk, Madras.

Received ... D/144 Registered

To

The Secretary to Government, Development Department

ADDITIONAL UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 APR 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Enclosures:

No. 456-D/43 dated 17th April 1944

Sir,

Sub:- Industries - Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal - Water Supply.

Ref:- Government Memorandum No.52010-D/43-8, dated 31-3-44.

It is desirable, both from the economic as well as the utility point of view, to go in for a combined water supply scheme for the two filatures and the Town of Kollegal. As town water supply schemes come under the purview of the Sanitary Engineer, I suggest that the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., may kindly be asked to depute a competent officer from the Sanitary Engineering branch to investigate the problem and draw up plans and estimates for a combined water supply scheme to serve the needs of the two filatures as well as the town of Kollegal.

2. Meanwhile I am addressing the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal, to consult the Kollegal Panchayat

Board in the matter and ascertain whether the Board would be willing to bear its share of the cost of such a scheme.

for Director of Industries & Commerce.

MVS/17-4.

17/4

S/19/44/CID

Grams:
CRDINDEP

INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Office of the C. I. Depot,
"Prospect House" 3 Sydney
BANGALORE 21st April 44.

D/44

Fourth Adviser to
H.E. the Governor of Madras,
Development Department,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 APR 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Sub: Silk filatures at Kollegal - Reeling of silk with acid treated water - Tensile strength of yarn.
Ref: Your D.O. No. 32010D/13-1 dt. 31.3.44 to Brigadier R.D.T. Woolfe, C.G.I., New Delhi.

We have been asked by the C.G.I. to communicate with you and give information regarding tests which have been carried out.

2. The only test which was carried out by our laboratories was on a sample of borewell water used by the Govt Silk Filatures, Kollegal. This was tested for the following and the values obtained are mentioned against each :

1. Acidity to methylorange	Nil
2. Alkalinity to phenolphthaline	Nil
3. pH value at 22.5° C by quinhydrone electrode	7.61
4. Degree of temporary hardness, i.e., as parts of $CaCO_3$ per 100,000 parts of water ..	36.04
5. Degree of permanent hardness	21.24
6. Degree of total hardness	57.28

3. The results indicate that the water is certainly not alkaline. and therefore, the use of acid can serve no useful purpose; but it is quite certain that the water is very hard as at Bangalore.

4. The question of softening water has been discussed with the chief chemist of the Binny Mills who is responsible for conducting very frequent tests on the water-supply utilized by them for their various dyeing and finishing processes. Normally two processes are used for softening water; they are, Lime and Soda Ash Process and Soda Ash Process. Full details of these processes have already been communicated to the General Manager, Govt Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

5. Although the water at Kollegal is according to our tests not alkaline, if by any chance there were any traces of alkalinity, the correct method of neutralising this is by the use of dilute acetic acid. It has been confirmed by the Binny Mills that the use of sulphuric acid even in an extremely diluted form might easily lead to harmful results. Although we have not conducted any special tests on acid treated silk as referred to in your letter, raw silk tendered by both filatures at Kollegal for inspection, testing and grading has so far not shown any unfavourable results in respect of tenacity, nor has it come to our notice that the quality of the silk yarn has in any way been impaired.

6. It would appear that the main trouble with the water at present being used at Kollegal is excessive hardness, and we strongly recommend the question of obtaining water from the river Cauvery may be settled without further delay, as we understand this was recommended in the first instance.

M Dawcett. Cl.
Officer i/c. Ordnance Inspection

Copy to:
1. C.G.I., New Delhi.
2. O.i/c. Raw Silk Inspn., Calcutta,
F/AS: 3. Mr. R. Peychaud, Govt Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

88/8/5 [illegible]

Issue [illegible]

Dev. Dept

Endt No 32010 D/44-13d 8.5.44

8.5.44

Communicates to the D'Se. for urgent remarks.

2. The Question of removing alleged salinity of the Bore well water by the use of acids need not be pursued for adoption as a permanent measure. The D'Se should take urgent steps to submit proposals for obtaining Ammonium Nitrate for the Bore wells as suggested in para 17-18 of this Govt memo No 32010 D/44-8 d 31.3.44

28/4/44

D'Se

28/4/44

R 28-4-44

28.5.44

C.F. 32 (a).

28093 D/44

Industries & Commerce Department | Received ..... Registered .....

From (Name) A.Khaleeli,Esq.,I.C.S., | To

Designation Director of Industries and Commerce, | The Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Station Chepauk, Madras.

ADDITIONAL UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
13 MAY 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Enclosures :

No. 456-D/43 dated 11th May 1944 .

Sir,

Sub: Industries - Government Silk Filature, Kollegal - Water Supply - Contribution from the Kollegal Panchayat Board.

Ref: My letter No.456-D/43 dated 17th April 1944.

pp 21-22 above
ibid
p 27 below

In continuation of my letter cited, I enclose for the information of Government, copy of letter No.777/44 dated 24th April 1944 received from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal on the above subject.

CVG-11.

for Director of Industries & Commerce.

Copy of letter No.777/44-A dated 24th April 1944 from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

--

Sub: Combined water supply - scheme for Kollegal town and Filatures.
Ref: Your Memo No.456/D/43 dated 17-4-1944.

pp 21-22 abt

The Panchayat Board, Kollegal has already agreed to contribute its mite to the water supply scheme. An extract from the petition which the Panchayat Board proposes to present to H.E. the Governor of Madras on 29-4-44 is enclosed. The estimated expenditure and also the amount of contribution which the Panchayat Board should pay may be intimated.

True extract from the petition of the Panchayat Board proposed to present to H.E. the Governor of Madras on 29-4-44.

--

xx xx xx xx

Protected water supply to the town: The sources of water supply in the town are three open tanks and several dug out wells situated in the various parts of the town. The well water is generally brakish and the water in the tanks are fed by open channels from the irrigation tanks. Due to the use of this water for drinking and other purposes there have been frequent outbreaks of epidemics like cholera, plague etc., The best way to prevent these epidemics will be by removing the root cause. It is now understood that the Government propose to draw water for the purpose of reeling silk in the Filatures. When this scheme is taken up, the Panchayat Board requests, that the question of

p.t.o...

providing protected water supply to the residents of this town which has been a long felt need may also be considered. The people of Kollegal number about 15,000 provide the entire labour for the filatures and also the required quantity of silk cocoons and it is but essential and desirable that the health and welfare of these masses be borne in mind. The Panchayat Board requests that a consolidated scheme including both supply of water to the filatures and to the town be formulated. The Panchayat Board is prepared to put in her humble contribution for the execution of this scheme.

CVG-11.

30454

No.456-D/43. Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, 22nd May 1944:

From

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department.

Sir,

SUB: Industries - Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal - Cauvery Water Supply Scheme -

REF: Government Endorsement No.32010-D/44-13 dated 8-5-1944 -

---

As suggested by me in my letter No.456-D/43 dated 19-3-1944, the best arrangement would be to obtain water from the Cauvery river for the use of the filatures at Kollegal and action is being taken to get plans and estimates prepared by the Sanitary Engineering Department for a combined water supply scheme for Kollegal. I am also informing the authorities of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore that no further trials for the treatment of borewell water are necessary.

for Director of Industries and Commerce.

s.n.23-5.

122/17/7

40474-D/44
12.7.44

3/

Received.....1944. Registered.....1944.

Abstract

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME - Kollegal Panchayat and the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal - Investigation - Ordered.

-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-

Education and Public Health Department.

G. O. Ms. No. 1974, P.H., dated the 11th July 1944.

Read:

From the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., (General, Buildings and A.R.P.) No.892-WPH/44-7 dated the 17th June 1944.

...

O R D E R:

The Government accept the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., (General, Buildings and A.R.P.) that the alternative schemes suggested by him in his letter cited above for supply of water to the Kollegal Panchayat and the Government Silk Filatures in Kollegal may first be investigated before any one of them is adopted finally. The Chief Engineer is requested to arrange for the investigation immediately and to complete it and submit a report to Government as early as practicable. The cost of the investigation will be included in the estimate for whatever scheme is ultimately agreed upon and will be borne by this Government in the first instance. The allocation of the cost of the water supply scheme among the various authorities involved will be considered after the report on the result of the investigation is received.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor)

M. V. Subramanian,
Secretary to Government.

To The Chief Engineer, P.W.D., (General, Buildings and A.R.P.) (with plans returned)
The President, Panchayat Board, Kollegal (with enclosure) through the President, District Board, Coimbatore.
The Collector of Coimbatore. (with enclosure)
The Development Department.
The Finance Department.

True Copy/Forwarded/By Order

Endt.no.32010 B/43-17d 17.7.44
Communicated to the D.P.H.

Superintendent.

17.7.44

15.7.44

To The D.P.H.

Copy of letter No. 4504 -3/44-W.S. dated 7th August 1944
XVII-(11)W.S.
from the Sanitary Engineer to Govt. to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.(Genl. Builgs. and A.R.P.)Madras

--

Sub: Water supply scheme - Kollegal - Panchayat and the Govt.Silk Filatures - Investigation Ordered.

Ref: C.E.'s Endt.No.892 W.P.H./44-9 dated 17-7-44 and No.892 WPH/44-10 d. 29-7-44.

--

With ref. to paragraph 2 of endorsement dated 17-7-44 quoted above, I have to report that conditions of flow in the river Cauvery, so far as known at present, may permit boring operations in the bed only after the middle of December. The investigation will therefore be taken up early in January 1945 or earlier if found practicable. The outdoor work may take about a couple of months and after attending to office work need thereafter I hope to submit the investigation report to you in April 1945.

Sd. R. Lakshmanan,
for Sanitary Engineer to Govt.

Copy of Endt. No.892 WPH./44-Cp. dated 15th August 1944.

--

Copy submitted to Govt. with reference to the correspondence ending with Govt.Memo.No. 37165 -1E.2.P.H. dated 25th July 1944.

2. In the circumstances reported by the Sanitary Engineer, the report on the investigation of the scheme can be expected only in about May 1945.

Sd x x x
for Chief Engineer P.W.D.

Copy of Endt. to the Secretary to Govt,
E.& PH. Dept.

This may be filed with the G.O. at E.&. PH. Dept. (H) after perusal by Dev

P.H. U.O.41574 E2.P.H.

18-8-44.

Order—No. 257, Public (Services), dated 31st January 1940.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the special rules for the Madras Electrical Subordinate Service published with Public (Services) Department Notification No. 745, dated the 11th September 1935, at pages 1254 to 1256 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th September 1935, as subsequently amended :—

AMENDMENT.

Sub-rule (*a*) of rule 7 of the said rules shall be numbered as clause (i) of that sub-rule, and

(1) to clause (i) as so numbered the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (i) of sub-rule (*b*) of general rule 9, no probationer shall be discharged from the service for failure to pass the said test before he has had two chances to pass the said test according to the revised syllabus including the Electricity Department Code"; and

(2) after clause (i) as so numbered, the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(ii) A probationer who is retained in the service after the prescribed period of probation under the proviso to clause (i) shall not be deemed to have satisfactorily completed the prescribed period of probation and shall not be eligible for increments in the time-scale of pay applicable to him unless and until he has passed the said test at one of the first two examinations held in that test according to the revised syllabus thereof including the Electricity Department Code. Ineligibility for increments shall not operate to postpone future increments after he has passed the test. If he fails to pass the test within the time allowed herein, the appointing authority shall forthwith by order terminate his probation and discharge him from the service."

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

T. AUSTIN,
Chief Secretary.

To the Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).
" Public Works Department.
" Legal Department.
" Accountant-General, Madras.
" Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and issue of correction slip to Volume II of the Madras Services Manual.

Dev. Dept

(P. cover (Encl. ~~to~~ the principal) Memo. no. 48419 D./44-1 d 25.8.44

Mr 25/8/44 -60/26/8

Sub: Industries – Sericulture – Silk Filatures at Kollegal Water Supply.

Ref: G.O. no. 1974 P.H.d 11.7.44 communicated to the D. I & C. in Govt. Endt. no. ~~4504~~ 32010 D/43-17 Dec d 17.;

—

Copies of letter no. 4504-3/44 W.S. d 7.8.44 from the Sanitary Engineer and Endt. no. 892 WI 44-C.P. d 15.8.44 from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. General, Buildings & A.R.P. are enclosed.

The D. I & C. is requested to report whether the existing arrangement for the supply of water to the silk filature at Kollegal will suffice to ensure proper reeling of the silk or whether he could wisely to

~~4~~ 36

Suggest any alternative proposal ~~for~~ for the interim period

21/8/44 21.8.44

To The D.I.G
(with encl)

~~R to G 44~~

C.F 32 (a). -3- 5447D/44

Department Received Registered

From (Name) A. Khaleeli Esq., I.C.S.,

Designation Director of Industries and Commerce

Station Chepauk, Madras

18 SEP 1944 SECRETARY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

To The Secretary to Government Development Department

Enclosures:

No. 456-D/43 dated 15th September 1944

Sir,

Sub:- Industries - Sericulture - Silk Filatures at Kollegal - Water supply.

Ref: Government Memorandum No.48419-D/44-1, Development, dated 25th August 1944.

In his letter No.4504-3/44-W.S., dated 7th August 1944 to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.General Buildings and A.R.P., Madras, the Sanitary Engineer speaks of boring operations being possible in the bed of the Cauvery river only after the middle of December 1944. There is no reference however in his letter to the conditions relating to the Suvarnavathi river, the alternative source suggested by him in his earlier letter No.4504-2/44-WS dated 2nd June 1944 to the Chief Engineer. The Sanitary Engineer may perhaps be asked to consider the possibility of conducting boring operations in the bed of the Suvarnavathi river earlier than December 1944 and investigate the water supply scheme in respect of the alternative source.

2-38

E2

-2-

2. To overcome the defects in the water supplied by the two borewells, I have enlisted the assistance of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Mr. S.C. Pillai (under the guidance of Professor V. Subramaniyam of the Institute) ~~is conducting experiments~~ is Conducting experiments to treat the borewell water in order to reduce gumminess in the silk. Till such time as river water is obtainable, the filatures have to be satisfied with the water got from the borewells. To improve the quality of silk, rerooling is being adopted, although this means a small additional cost

for Director of Industries & Commerce.

MVS/16-9.

To Addl. Dis.

Dev. Dept

Shall be seen by the D.I.S. from the Business also

Bangalore

of work ~~Bangalore~~ for local ~~Special~~ ~~Bangalore~~ at Bangalore

16567

23 SEP 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Dev 40.57476 D/44-1

39-3

Pl see para 1 of the letter of the D.G.+C. at Plante and the note of the Dev Dept at p2 ante. Relevant extracts from the file have been taken for separate action. This may now be returned to Dev. U.O.

Pl see file

25-9-44

Dev

ADDITIONAL UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
28 SEP 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

E(R&H) U.O. 46567-1/E(R&H)/44
27-9-44

56375 D/44

Dev. Dept.

To Addl. U.S.

(Notes on pp 2-3 above)

~~For orders whether~~ These papers may now be lodged and stitched with the G.O. at (L)

29.9.44

29/9/44

Clerk

Sub: Industries-Sericulture-Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal—
Water Supply

C320/20/43 pp 5-6 cf Ref: From the D.I&C, no. 456/D/43 d 19.3.44.

To Addl. A.S.

This file deals with the question of water supply for reeling Silk at the Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal. A short history of the question is set out in the notes at pp 6-7 ante (D) In G.O. no. 1401 Dev d 7.7.43 the Govt. sanctioned a sum of Rs 9,310/- for sinking borewells for the supply of water to the Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal. But it was reported that the quality of water available from the borewells was not satisfactory for reeling purposes & that experiments to improve the quality of water by mixing it with lime have not proved successful. Mr. R. Peychand was of the opinion that other sources of water supply will have to be found.

The D.I&C. was therefore asked to state what he proposed to do in the matter. He sought the assistance of the Institute of Science Bangalore. The report of Mr. S.C. Pillai of the Institute who has investigated the problem is at pp 11-14 cf. His report shows that treating the borewell water with sulphuric acid to reduce the alkanity improved the quality of water; but this treatment is suggested should be tried on a factory scale. For the reasons stated at pp 5-6 cf, the D.I&C considers however that the solution of the problem does not lie this way but the best permanent arrangement would be to supply Cauvery water to the filatures. He has submitted an estimate as prepared by him at 'M' at p 6 cf. This involves the construction of a 10000 Channel from the river Cauvery to the site of the filatures and of aqueducts and Storage Tanks. The D.I&C's further report may be awaited till 10.4.44.

S.
25/3/44

P.T.O.

bility of silk in ~~strong~~ alkali is well known and as pointed out by ~~the D.I. & C.~~ the fact that akalinity in water is bad for silk was pointed out by Mr. Chou long ago. It was thought at first that the hardness of water was responsible for the poor quality of the silk produced. But investigation has revealed that hardness is a secondary factor and that the real cause for the poor quality of the silk produced is the presence of free alkali in the bore well water.

2. The D.I. & C. doubts whether sulphuric acid treatment of water can be applied on a factory scale. Personally I feel that there should be no difficulty in treating water with sulphuric acid, ~~on a factory scale~~. A Chemist will have to be appointed to ensure that the proper quantity of acid is added to neutralise the alkali. But the real difficulty is sulphuric acid, which is in short supply at present, and the recurring expenditure involved. I agree with the D.I. & C. that it is best that arrangements are made to get the Cauvery water to the factory. Now that electric power is available in Kollegal it seems feasible to instal an electric pump near the river and pump water from the river to a high level tank from which water can be taken to both the factories by means of pipes. The estimates referred to by the D.I. & C. at 'M' on page 6 c.f. may be awaited.

M

Z

SPR
29/3/44

To Addl A.S

With reference to the orders at p 2 above, a draft memo to the D.S.S. and a draft D.O. to Br. Norge are submitted for approval.

30.3.44

After issue, the file may be sent to L.A. for perusal of Dr's minutes on p 2 above and the Memo to the D.S.S.

31/3/44 S. [illegible] 31/3/44

L.A.

16092 ES

Issued as Hum. 320/10 D/43-8d 31-3.44

[Issued as D. [illegible] 320/10 D/43-9d 31-3.44]

L.A. 17-18 ct

L.A. Deptt (h)

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 10 APR 1944 4.4.44

SECRETARY TO BOARD OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPTS. 11 APR 1944 ES 11/4

1 APR 1944

V 5/4

Dear may be requested to send the file to E.O.B.H. asp also for perusal of Dr. [illegible]

Thro 92205 6.4.44

6.4.44

Dear [illegible]

A

C 32010/43

A/4's minute on p/ante and the memo at A/1-18 may be perused and the case returned to Dev. Dept

11/4/44 — S/Dev — 14/4/44

Dev. Dept

GAD.No 16992 Dt 21.4.44

22 APR 1944

ADDITIONAL UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
15 APR 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

To Addl. A.S.

The Reply of the D.I.C. to the memo at p/17 of may now be awaited till 25.4.44

15-4-44 — 15/4/44

17/4/44

[From Brigadier Woolfe, No. 46887/1/MG/CG1-6 dt 12.4.44]

p/17 of

Addl. A.S. : Submitted for perusal.

The officer in charge, O.I.D, Bangalore ~~Captain Ferguson~~ may be reminded on 1-5-44 if necessary

By may be Brigadier Woolfe's letter Sub p/17 of.

18.4.44 — 18/4/44

From the [illegible] No. 4456 D/43rd Nov. 4.4.44] Extract of—

To Addl U.S.

A/S's minute on p. 2 above and para 1 of letter at pp 21-22 c/f

E & P-H. may be requested to take necessary action on the suggestion at ✓ on p. 21 c/f. Further report from the D.Z.Dr may be awaited 15.5.44

18817

22.4.44

Ex G.O. 3240 D/43-10
22.4.44
HP. 4. U.O 18968-1E&PH
26-4-44

E & P.H.

E.H.P.H (E&P)

[Extract from Notes at p 4 ante]. Pl. see the note at the above. Relevant extracts have been taken for necessary action. This File may be returned to Dev. U

Dev

ADDL. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 APR
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

ADDITIONAL UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
27 APR 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

18103

24855/44.

5.5/24/4/44
5.15 p.m.

From the Officer in charge, Ordnance Depot, Bangalore dt 21 4 37 p

To Addl HS.

"A.H.S." minute at Z on p 12 of. Please see the D.O. issued to Br Woolfe at p 15 of this uiform reply at p 19 of and the report of the officer in charge of ordnance Depot at Bangal at p 23 of

It will be seen from the report at p 23 of, that no tests have been carried on acid treated Silk as promised by Br Woolfe. It is however stated that the silk supplied by the Govt Silk Filatures have not shown any unfavourable results regarding tenacity or that The report of the ordnance officer reveals results regarding the Bore well water at Kolleger which are not in accord with the findings of the investigation at Indian Institute of Science, Ba It was suggested by Mr. Pillai of Bangalore that the Bore well water was alkaline and that

should be neutralised by Sulphuric acid. Mr Dawes
para 4, p 23 cf. of Ordnance Depot, Bangalore holds that the Borewell water
is hard & that it should be softened by approved
processes. He has also suggested that acetic acid
N on p 23 cf would be more suitable for neutralising alkalinity
in water than the use of Sulphuric acid. He could
however not [illegible] the river Cauvery may be
obtained.

Ex on p 6 of
Encl 23 cf. In view of the consequences of giving reply
the use of river water for ~~drinking~~ purposes, it is for
orders whether the proposal to acidulate the well water
may be given up finally & the D.E.S.C. informed
accordingly. As regards the use of river water, the
suggestion made by Ay at N on p 2 of is already
~~under examination by the D.E.S.C.~~ (Dompiled at p 24 cf) may be approved
~~and~~ ~~proposals through the Chief Engineer for orders~~
Ord. 28.4.44 Perhaps this may see the case for ~~orders~~ at this stage.

Particularly in view of the fact
that experts seem to differ as to what
treatment should be given to the well
water we may finally give up that idea and
decide to oblige the River. The D.E.S.C. who is already
looking into the latter alternative may be requested
to ~~give~~ expedite his proposals in this connection and
the draft at P. 24 C.F. may therefore stand

S. 2
28.4.44

Papers with U.S. P. 24/4/44

R/Spar

Ay

Item 5 of the minutes
[illegible] a letter
at p 23 cf. Please do so
[illegible]

P. T.

C2 c.3201 D/43

(4)

re ms. A4's minute at p 7 above:

Perhaps para 2 of the draft endt at p 24 cf may be deleted now in the light of A4's minutes & the endt issued as amended. For orders.

S.

[Issued as Endt. 3201 D/43 - 13 & 18-5-44]
[From the D.I.O, no. 456 D/43 dt 11-5-44]

p 24 & 25 cf

To A.S.

With reference to para 2 of D.I.O's letter at pp 21-22 cf, the of the R.D.O, Kollegal is submitted for perusal at pp 27-28 cf. The Panchayat Board, Kollegal is willing to contribute its share in the water supply scheme. The Report of the R.D.O may be seen by the E & P.H. Dept. also. That dept may also be requested to expedite the preparation of Plans & estimates for a combined water supply Scheme for Kollegal as the Sub Divisional Officer 18.5.44 the needs the supply is urgent which for public purpose very urgently

E & PH

E & PH (En)

Please see the note of the Dev. Dept above. The letter has been referred to the C.E (P.W.D) for his remarks are awaited - Vide file below. With his information the case may be put up to Govt. after 18 MAY 1944

Dev 4.0. 3201 D/43-1 dt 15.5.44

The point should not be lost sight of that the Panchayat Boards have not agreed to pay their proportion of the cost of the refund-

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT E.S./16 En 16 MAY 1944 PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT

Dev 29 [illegible]/44 dt 2365

Dev Dept - E & P.H. No. 18968-46

To A.S.

Please see E & P.H. note above. The Reply of the D.I.O to the endt. on p 24 cf may be awaited till 28-5-44

S.

19.5.44

With E.P.H. instructed C.E to treat this as special as the question of getting water to the fisheries from the Canal is [illegible]

E.P.H

ADDITIONAL UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
26 MAY 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Dev U.O.320/D/43-15
24-5-44

E+PH (Ex)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 MAY 1944
EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Please see the remarks of the Dev. Secy above. The C.E, PWD (Civil Bldgs + ARP) is being instructed in the L.F. to treat the matter as special as req'd by Dev. Case. With the above information, this may be returned to Dev. U.O.

Dev

E+PH U.O 18968-6E2PH
25-5-44

306922/44

[From the D. of C., No. 4562/43. d 22.5.44]

1294

Dev Dept

To Addl. Secy's note at P. above:

The above may be perused.

The E+P.H. dept may be reminded on 10.6.44 again.

Addl Secy's remarks on P. 7 above + the report of the Chief Engr. may be perused. No technical remarks have been offered by the Chief Engr on the test report at P. 23 of the Rly. Records. The need to secure water for the Railways from the River Cauvery. The Vide 2 above - drawings of a plan for combined water supply for the Kollegal Town and the Silk Railways is now pending with the C.E.

27.5.44

S (for removal)

Addl Secy may see.

Addl

Dev. U.S.

(Notes of E+P.H on p 9 above) state

The E+P.H. Dept may be requested ~~to find out from the C.E~~ at what stage the matter is ~~and communicate to remark to this dept.~~

Ltr 10.6.44 Dev 10.6.44

ENGINEER TO COV. 10 ENGINEERS
Es PH
14 JUN 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Dev U.S. 320/108/43-1
10.6.44

E1PH(Es)

SECRETARY TO THE ABOVE AGENT
EDUCATION
12 JUN 1944

[Pfurnous notes of this Dept at p 9 above] the C.E. promised a reply in the matter by about 1/6/44 but no reply has yet been received. He was last reminded on 5-6-44. With the above information, this may be returned to

Dev U.S.
13/6/44

Dev
13/6/44

From the Under-Secretary of State
30515
E1PH U.S. 18968-8E
13-6-44

Dev Dept
34653D/44

Es
13-6-44

Addl. U.S.

(E+P.H. Notes above)

The E+P.H. Dept may be reminded again on 1.7.44

S.
15 6 44

Add
5.6.44 156

To Addl U.S.

In the file pending in E&PH Dept, the CE had submitted for the consideration of the Govt three schemes regarding the water supply for Kollegal. It was proposed ~~by~~ that a preliminary investigation at Govt cost should be sanctioned to determine which of the three schemes could be adopted. This proposal has been agreed to in this dept. This case may be kept pending for the investigation till a decision is reached in the file of the E&PH. Dept mentioned above. That dept will be asked for information on this point on 1.8.44, if necessary.

DS 7/44

S (for remarks)

p 31 cf [From the E & P.H. Dept., G.O. no. 1974 P.H. dt 11.7.44]

To Addl. S.S.

(Note of this dept. on p 10 above)

Please see the G.O. issued in E & P.H. at p 31 cf. It is not ~~likely that the reports referred to at 'H' on p 31 cf will be ready by~~ to D.D.Sc 1-8-44. A draft endt. is submitted on p 31 cf for approval. ~~These~~ Then papers may be ~~closed~~ heard after issue of the draft endt with a C.B. entry against 1.10.44. ~~When the E & P.H. dept may be reminded about the~~ ~~report~~. E & P.H. on the preliminary investigations sanctioned at p 31 cf

'date for next number ordered at 'H' on p 10 abv

Kh 15.7.44 for orders

DSR 15.7.44

Send it for perusal.

17/7

19/7/44

p 31 cf [Issued as endt. no. 32010-D/43-17 dt 17.7.44]

C.B. no 47647

19.7.44

Date as per 1.10.44 vide 'H' above

G.O. no. 3279 (MS) Dev. dt 27.7.44

Industries – Sericulture – Govt. Silk Filatures, Kollegal – Water Supply – Papers Recorded.

close

Kh 25.7.44

(C.No.48419 D/44) Dev. Dept.

To Addl.U.S.

The reports on pp. 1-33 c.f. are submitted for perusal. The question of water supply to the filatures is of great urgency ; the letters at pp.1-23 c.f. may be communicated to the D.I. & C. for report whether the existing arrangements will suffice to ensure proper reeling of silk and whether he could suggest any alternative proposal for the interim period. Subject to orde s, a draft memo. to the D.I. & C.is submitted for approval. Afte issue, the case may be returned to E. & P.H., Dept.

D.J.C.C.
22-8-44.

T.S.
24-8-44.

35-36 cf (Issued as Memo.No.48419/D/44-1 dated 25-8-44)